looks of men. It is patent even to the duil intellect that the country is passing through a crists. Some think it is over, or will be over a week from Tuesday, and they are looking with anticipatory relish to the prosperity which is to come. The past three years have been years of great suffering. How many merchants have lost their all? How many merchants have passed sleepless nights in trying to find a clear read through their troubles? How many thousands of people have been thrown out of work? How many great enterprises have been balked? I do not believe that the crisis cill pass with the election. Three evil spirit have risen up like the genit of an Arabian tale and tower menatingly above us in the air. They are l'anic, National Dishonor and—most dreadful of all-social Discord. The first and second may be hanished by the dawn of Nov. 3, but the third and most terrible of all will not.

it is high time for us, if we care for our country and not merely for our pockets, to consher what has brought about this situation. We ought to have the courage to ask who is to blame. I would say the people themselves. I would not join the throng that calls them knaves and fools; I would rather say that they suffer in a way from a lack of judgment. The Americans are a shrewd people. They are well she to deal with with tangible things, but like all shread people they are defective in that imagination necessary to deal with the future. They have not the faculty of clearly realizing a situation that is not tangible. I do not call it anarchy and revolution. If it were true that so large s inter of Americans are Anarchists, the outlook would be binck, indeed. But it is absurd. Ten years ago anarchy was said to be an exotic growth in this country that could get no firm cothold. I believe that this is the case, but think that the moral judgment of the people is somewhat confused. And, further, we, the socalled educated and cultured classes, are to

called educated and cultured classes, are to blame for this agitation.

"The first cause that I will speak of may seem somewhat remote, but it is active. I would call it American Clauvinism, the national self-conceit that has grown up in this country and is constantly assuming larger and larger proportions. I do not think that there would be such a number of independent blimetallists if we did not mank that America was the greatest country in the world, that the lessons of history mean mothing to us, for we have outgrown history and are able to cast all behind as and start forward on a new and unbroken path by ourselves with none to aid or hinder us. We cry to the other civilized nations: Watch! Copy! Follow us. We have nothing to get from you, but you must come and learn from us. Allenists call his the 'decision of grandeur," and our assertions are not borne out by facts. We have drawn on the old nations for all the best they late and the best we have. Our culture, our art, our literature is determined by them. The very prices of our agricultural pricates are determined by them, and the whole great system of exchange is based upon and dependent upon them.

"It is easy enough to understand how this has

termined by them, and the whole great system of exchange is based upon and dependent upon them.

"It is easy enough to understand how this has arisen. Let us take a family that is sufficient unto itself, that does not go out and come into contact with society and cannot compare itself with others. A dismal self-concelt is the result. With the American people, excelaily those that live away from the seaboard, the case is the same. This isolation of ours is the peculiar danger that threatens us, as well as being our safeguard. The people throughout the Middle and West know of English culture, of European civilization, faintly and dimly as some fancled thing; they know it only as they read of i in the newspapers, but they have no realization of it. They are not in touch with it, and consequently cannot compare themselves with it. Thence comes that self-concelt, that 'delusion of grandeur.' This might, be remedied in part easily. If instead of teaching only American history in the schools, they studied more the history of the world, real results would soon be seen. I do think that the mission of schools is to inculcate patriotism, but not narrow patriotism; rather the genuine, broadminded sort.

"The second cause i will speak of is the separation that has come about in the secolal classes in our own nation. Nothing in this campaign is more remarkable than the vehemence of the denonciation of the wealthy. It is as if the poor were arranged against the rich. Ten years again ontest on these lines would have been impossible, and its coming shows that the sense of qualtonal solidarity has weakened, and that

poor were arraigned against the rich. Ten years ago a contest on these lines would have been impossible, and its coming shows that the sense of pational solidarity has weakened, and that the honds of coherence have relaxed. We see the farmer arrayed against the manufacturer, the omployee against the employer, the producer against the consumer.

The lact of this antagonism seems to have dawned upon the South and the West as a new discovery and the result is that a great skepticism attacks those fundamental points where the identity of interest is perfect. In a republic, above all, there is an absolute identity of interest between all classes. Three points have been attacked. The people have become skeptical of the maintenance of inw and order, of the maintenance of, the impartality of the judiciary, and of the maintenance of the stability of the proofs.

of the maintenance of the stability of the standard of value.

The first is a common interest to all, above all is a republic. Law is the will of the people. Sometimes it seems not to be so, but in such cases the people do not clearly know their own minds, for if they did every obstacle would meit like wax. To say in a republic that law should not prevail or should not be obeyed, that the will of the people should not be obeyed, for the people themselves to say and do this is to commit moral suicide. The maintenance of law is of equal interest to rich and poor.

"The judiciary is an interest common to rich and poor, Judges may err, the tribunal of last appeal may make mistakes, but the realization of this and the fact that the judiciary changes its non decisions means no more than that the

of this and the fact that the judiciary changes its own decisions means no more than that the rubble sentiment of justice is progressing, and that Judges, in time, absorb this sentiment. The deliberate proposal to pack a court for a party—no metter how good, for a cause—no matter how good, for a cause—no matter how glorious, is to impair the essential character of the court, and to cut at the root of our respect for it. So far as men can, the judiciary interprets the law according to the light of reason, without party or prejudice, and it is the proof distinction of the American people that they have protected the courts against themselves.

reason, without party or prejudice, and it is the promod distinction of the American people that they have protected the courts against themselves.

"The stability of value is a common interest to the consumer and producer, the employer and employee the farmer and the merchant. It is those who carry the heavy burden of life that the appeal to change it has been made. I do not see how this appeal can be made successfully when the results will be diametrically oppose to to those desired. Instability of the standard of value brings with it a contraction, not thousands will be turned out on the streets for want of work. If there comes a period of instability of the standard of value brings with it a contraction, not thousands will be turned out on the streets for want of work. If there comes a period of instability the result is even more disastrous to the wage-carners. Nothing is more important to wage-carners. Nothing is more important to wage-carners. Nothing is more important to wage-carners than steadiness of work. It will heave be to their interest to have production go forward by leaps and starts. It is to their interest to keep it steady. It is freely admitted that the wages of labor do not rise with the prices of commodities, and so when the prices go up the purchasing power of money is decreased. Not, then, by receiving more money, the token of wealth, but by getting a greater share of the actual wealth will the working man better himself. The endeavor to knock the bottom out of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the standard of value is like the parable of the fast cable. The like the parable of t

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN

FELIX ADLER ON THE PRESENT
POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Nation, He Says, Is Compensed by
Paule, National Bishoner, and Social
Discord; Evil Spirits Which the Election Will Not Bispose of Finally.

Felix Adler discussed the present political
situation before the Society of Ethical Culture
in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning. His
address was awarning against overconfidences
overconfidence not in the outcome of the election, but in the belief that all the ills from
which the country suffers can be cured by the
election and in the belief that the fallacies now
sufvanced and advocated by Bryan and his crew
will the after defeat in November. Mr. Adler
said:

"The present political campaign is marked
by a teeling of strain. This does not show itself
in noisy demonstrations, but in the anxious
looks of men. It is patent even to the duil intellect that the country is passing through a
looks of men. It is patent even to the duil intellect that the country is passing through a

and in time remove, social description and deed a hopeless task if the people were as covetous and envious as some represent. The American is genericus; he has no object to to wealth honestly won by tail, by genius, eleverness, or skill, but he does object to illigates, or skill, but he does object to illigates, or such to be got. It would be hopeless if the people thought that it must be done at once. But they do not. If they saw a more conciliatory spirit among the wealthy, less carelessness in the relations toward them, a great step would be garned. We are showing less the spirit of helpfulness than any civilized nation in the world. This is a disease in the body politic. Unless you drain the sources of the discontent you can do nothing. If this is not done, in two or three years another spurious remedy will be proposed, and we shall have all our work to do over again. The result of this camuaign, I trust, will be that we shall take a more unsettlish attitude toward the more unfortunate, and that will be the real beginning of an era of peaceful content."

ONLY HALF IF BRYAN WINS.

Gifts to Foreign Missions the Size of Which Depends on the Election.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in Calvary Rantlet Church, on West Fifty-seventh street, last evening preached on "The Stars Fighting for American Honor and Missionary Progress. He said that the stars in the Bible story represented nature, and that nature's laws were now operating to upset the theories represented in the Chicago platform. This was seen in the recent rise in the market price of wheat,

"Although silver depreciated in value," said he, "the price of wheat went up instead of corresponding to the decreased value of sliver as the friends of Mr. Bryan claimed it would. The stars in their course are fighting for American honor. A brighter day is dawning when class feeling shall be rebuked, when sectional hatred shall be destroyed, and when anarchy shall hide its sanguinary head from the sight of the Amercan people."

Dr. MacArthur said that it was a wonderful thing to see Archbishop Ireland speaking patrictically in support of the nation's honor, and Bishop Spaulding of the Episcopal Church endorsing and commending the words of the distinguished presate of the Church of Rome. He said:

"It is absolutely necessary that our Church should take an active interest in this campaign. The fact is, much of the success of our missionary work abroad depends on the triumph of American honor at the polls on Nov. 3. If Bryan is elected our missionary work will be cut in

"How could our missionaries in China or Japan stand up and preach a go-pel of honesty when their Government had been guilty of disonestly repudiating its debts? We took up collections for missisnary work this morning. A number of people promised \$100 if there was no stain of dishonor on the flag on Nov. 4. If Bryan was elected they would give but one half

WHEN THE WICKED BEARETH RULE The Rev. Mr. Hathaway's Sermon on the

Great Dangers of Bryanism. The Rev. J. W. Hathaway, paster of the West-President of the Hudson County Law and Order eague, in his sermon yesterday morning spoke of the great danger which threatens the country. He took his text from Proverbs, xxix., 2, "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn." He said in part: "You may call me an alarmist, a pessimist,

or whatever you choose, but I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that the rocks which threaten our ship of state are not few nor small. I see the cloud rising, as yet but the size of a man's nand, but which will swell to such proportions-black and terrible with selfish greed and unrighteous passions-as shall shut out the sunlight of heaven, disrupt the Union, and deluge this land again with fratricidal blood. When such deliberately planned nurders as that of Hamlin J. Andrus at Yonkers on Wednesday morning last, simply because he was a rich man, reveal the smoulder-ing fires over which we are sitting and the festering hatred of class against class and section against section, and the spirit of anarchy, atent but deep, that finds expression, not only among the fanatical immigrants from tyrannical monarchies of the Old World, but by Governors of sovereign States of this Union, and at last in the playform of a great political party, and preached from the stump by the caudidate who would be made by the suffrages of the people the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy and the head of this proud republic, and, if so, sworn in advance to overthow the bulwark of constitutional freedom wisely provised in our Supreme Court and independent of all national authority—when this spirit shall rise until it finds among its advocates Governors of great States, nominated and elected because of their known and expressed anarchistic views, and when great political parties shall embody the same in their platforms in order that they may secure the vote of what they hope is a majority of this twelve millions of national jurymen, is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to sound the note of slarm? Is it not time to such high places of expression may be utterly unreasonable, it may be wholly unrighteous, but nevertheless it exists, it is a fact. So that almost the entire strength of Mr. Bryan and his coadjustors is not at all in the merits of silver, but wholly in the antagonism of classess. It is a campaign of the peop against the rich. The one ground of hope for this party is that enough men will be moved, not by any question of national policy, not by a question of free trade, not even by free silver, but by a desire to strike at the well-to-do and the capital interests of the world's ambi tyrannical monarchies of the Old World, but by Governors of sovereign States of this Union.

BRYAN LIKENED TO M'KANE. The Rev. John F. Carson Compares Their Views on Injunctions.

The Rev. John F. Carson, paster of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, in his sermon last night made some pointed political allusions. He said that the Chicago platform was fraught with peril to the country, and that the candidate who advocated it secured has nomination through his relations to the money bosses of the silver world and the adroit use of a borrowed and blasphemous phrase in a hysterical convention.

The man and platform should go down to ether. The platform assails the sovereignty of the law. It also assails the authority of the Supreme Court, and in this respect becomes the indirect advocate of anarchy. This anar-chiatic temper is revealed in the declaration. "We object to government by injunction." A little while ago a man objected to government Altitle white ago a man only a track in the property in the country took up the thorse don't go here." The county took up the matter and sent this man to Sing Sing.
"I cannot," continued the flev. Mr. Carson, "are the consistency of sending one man to Sing Sing and another to the White House whose views on injunctions so clussly correspond." The silver plank in the Chicago platform was

Another Tennesses Populist Surrenders, NASSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25,-James A. Burnam, the remaining Populist elector for the State at large, issued a card yesterday, withdrawing from the ticket, and advising his sup-porters to vote for Bryan and Sewaii, denounc-ing the State party managers for failing to effect a fusion with the Popocrate.

SHOTS FOR SOUND MONEY. LAST VOLLEYS IN THE BATTLE FOR THE NATIONAL HONOR.

The Middle West, Where There Were Once Some "Doubtin! States," Gets the Bulk of These Telling Missiles-Some Go to North Carolina and Tennessee.

Ordinarily the last week of a Presidential campaign is the duliest of the whole campaign by the committee. All the literature that is to be sent out has been sent out, and the departments are shut up and the employees discharged. But this year it is different. The printing presses of the sound-money men are still running and sending thousands of nutshell arguments broadcast, most of them to the "doubtful States in the mildle West " as they are called, and to one or two Southern States, particularly North Carolina and Tennessee.

The arguments going out now are all short and to the point. The people have had all the long arguments they want, Most of the ammunition now is the pocket card. Here are some of the latest cards that will fly this week around Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Missouri like the autumn leaves from the trees. They will help the doubters if there are any left to see the foolishness of the 16 to 1 quack medicine and the dishonesty of repudiation.

FARMERS WANT CHEAP MONEY.

The advocates of free coinage in the West and South "don't take any stock" in Bryan's occasional assertion that he "contends" that the adoption of this policy would put up the price of silver to \$1.29. Indeed, they would lose all interest in the agitation if they supposed that the silver dollar under free coinage was to be worth as much as the gold dollar is now. The real soutiments of these people are clearly expressed by James Kitchen, an extensive farmer and stockman of Gravson, Ky., who, when asked the other day why he was for free silver, maile this reply:

I am for tree silver because I am in debt, and if we get free coinage I can pay my debts with one-half of what it now costs under our pressent money standard. And another reason. I employ laborers on my farm. They are the creditors. I am the debtor. Under free coinage I can pay them with one-half it costs me now, for twill raise the price of products, and I can then hire my farm be place as the median and more plain, as the cost of the products and I can then hire my farm be plain to ments a day and pay them in basen at 15 cents a pound.

It must become more and more plain, as the cost of the content of the products and it can be an expressed that this letter and content an FARMERS WANT CHEAP MONEY.

It must become more and more plain, as the campaign proceeds, that this is the motive and must be the result of the free coinage agitation. The question at issue will thus finally resolve itself into the larger question, whether the American people still believe that honesty is the best policy.

PEOPLE WHO WANT FREE COINAGE. It is always useful to analyze the forces enter-ng into a popular movement. In this silver

It is always useful to analyze the forces entering into a popular movement. In this silver movement we have:

First—The owners of the silver mines in the "silver States," seeking to manufacture by law a better market for their silver bricks, and to grow still richer at the expense of the people.

Second—Honest ignorance. Those who have not yet discovered that money is not the whole of wealth, and really believe that more money in the country means less labor to make a living. Third—Those who understand this thing and know better, but hope out of much depreciated money the more easily to pay old debts. Debts contracted in gold values would be paid in dollars worth 50 or 55 cents. I have seen this idea openly, impudently and unbiushingly urged by a great journal in a silver State, addressing itself to farmers carrying mortgages on their lands.

Fourth—A lot of bright, smart fellows who are always ready with an infailible judgment about all things, without ever studying or understanding anything.

Fifth—Some public men, who understand this

all things, without ever studying or understand-ing anything.

Fifth—Some public men, who understand this thing perfectly well, but have not the courage to tell the people the truth, wishing to carry gold on one shoulder, silver on the other, and votes on both.

Sixth—Some honest public men who do not understand this thing and never will.

WHY HE TOOK IT OFF.

The following is the substance of a conversation that took place a few days ago in a rural county of New York:

Neighbor-Hello, George! You wearing a free-silver badge?

Farmer-Yep! Don't it look fine?

N.—It looks all right, but if you knew what it means I don't believe you'd be wearing it.

F.—I rather guess I would. You know I have a morigage on my farm?

N.—Yes, but I don't see how free coinage will give you money to pavit off.

F.—Don't expect it will right away, but it will make it easier for me to get money so that I can pay it some time. It will raise the prices of what I have to sell without adding anything to the mortgage. WHY HE TOOK IT OFF.

can pay it some time. It will raise the prices of what I have to sell without adding anything to the mortgage.

N.—but don't you know that it would increase the price of what you have to sell? But, say, George, isn't your mortgage overdue?

F.—Yes, it is—more than two years.

N.—Well, now, if that's so, you are certainly making a mistake to vote for Bryan.

F.—How so?

N.—Don't you see that it will compel the holder of that mortgage to foreclose it? Just as soon as Bryan is elected, or as soon as it becomes probable that he will be elected, every holder of overdue mortgages will arrange to foreclose them. They won't wait to see what a Bryan dollar will look like, but will take your farm if you don't at once pay off the mortgage in dollars as good as gold?

F.—Do you think they would?

N.—Certainly. I'd do so myself rather than wait and be compelled by law to accept a cheaper dollar. So would anybody, Mee don't loan money for fun, and they don't care to lose half of their principal.

F.—May be you're right, If you are I certainly.

May be you're right. If you are I certainly

don't want to vote to have my morigage fore-closed. I couldn't raise money to pay it now; that's sure.

The next day the farmer had parted company with his Bryan badge, and when he had given his reasons to another farmer in the same beat the other farmer also threw his silver badge

Free coinage advocates, who claim that their scheme for 50-cent dollars would benefit the whole people, should explain how it happens—that the most civilized countries have gradually abandoned the silver standard;—that the great commercial nations which do the largest portion of the world's business are all on the gold havis;—that no innertant country has ever gone back to silver after once using gold as a measure of values;

back to silver after once using gold as a measure of values;

- that wages are far higher in gold-standard countries than in China, Mexico, and all other silver countries;

- that the condition of the American farmer is so greatly superior to that of the ryots who cultivate the soil of silver-standard India;

- that if it be true that the gold standard lowers the price of goods this is not desirable for our do.000,000 consumers;

- that wherever the experiment of cheapening the currency has been tried it has always injured most the masses, whose labor produces all wealth;

- and that the men most anxious to overthrow our present standard are the silver-mine owners, speculators, and office-seeking politicisms.

IF PREE COINAGE WINS.

Chump Citizen—Now that Bryan is elected I thought I'd come around to the mint and get a little "free silver."

Uncle Sam—My dear boy, you've made a big mistake. "Free silver" didn't mean that every man who voted for Bryan could walk up to the mint and nelp himself. It meant that if you have silver buillon you can bring it here and I will put my stamp on it "free" of charge to you; that's all.

C. C.—But I haven't any buillon!

U.S.—I didn't suppose you had.

C. C.—I don't know how to get any. I'm a poor workingman.

poor workingman.
U. S.—Just so. "There are others." millions of them, like you.
C. C.—Hut how can I get some silver bullion?
U. S.—Work for it. But you might as well work for something else, for my atamp on silver hasn't changed its value particularly. You'll have to hustle for a living now as hard as ever harder, in fact.

-harder, in fact.
C. C.—But don't I come in somewhere?
U. S.—Why, if the silver owner owes you a
dellar for work or goods, he will pay you with
5) cents' worth of silver, instead of with a 100
cent dollar, and you have made him a free gift
of 40 cents' worth of work. You don't come in. You are left out.

THE PREE COPPER MOVEMENT. The silver bug should not delude himself with the idea that the only enemy he has to combat is the goldbur. There are others. The copper-bug is abroad in the land. His arguments are inding fixed lodgment in the minds of many who have rejected the goldbug and the sliver-bur. who have rejected the goldbug and the sliverbug.

Every argument advanced for free sliver
applies with greater force for free copper. The
widow's mite was copper. The moner of the
poor is copper. It has been colored into money
by nearly all the nations of the earth for a
thousand years.

If the Government with its stamp can make
53 cents worth of sliver a full doisar, it can
make it cents worth of copper worth 51.

If the 53-centsliver dollar will bring prosperity and give money to all the people, the
i-cent copper dollar will bring those blessings
in greater measure.

If the debtor can save 47 cents on every
dollar under free sliver, he can save 97 cents on
every dollar the paying with a 3-cent copper
dollar.

The copperbug certainly has a better scheme dollar.

The copperbug certainly has a better scheme than the sliverbug. If the arguments of the sliverbug are sound, those of the copperbug are sound. are sounder. But let us suspend judgment, brethren, until we hear from the man with the leather dollar.

"THE FOOL'S REVENGE." There was once a man who climbed a tree, and he had in his hand a saw. And while he

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was in the tree his enemy came beneath it and lay down to sleep in the shade. And the man said to himself: "Behold my enemy, saleen and in my power! I will avenge myself upon him by sawing off a limb of this tree and allowing it to fail upon him and crush him." And as he said he did; but he sat upon the limb, and when it fell he fell with it, and was grievously injured. But the sleeping man was not injured.

There was once a farmer who went in debt to a banker. And values declined and money became scarce, and he said, "I will have a law passed making my debt payable in cheap money, and thus I will be avenged upon this goldbug," And as he said he did. But when debts had been made payable in cheap money he received only cheap money for his necessities, and the goldbug foreclised the debt and was not injured; but the farmer was ruined.

And this is the story of "The Fool's Revenge." was in the tree his enemy came beneath it and

TRUE AND PALSE TEACHERS.

TRUE AND FALSE TEACHERS.

"COIS" TEACRES!
That 1673 was a year of great prosperity.
That the volume of primary money was reduced one-half in 1873.

That the decline in the prices of farm products began in 1873.
That this decline in the prices is due to the reduced volume of money.
That the "daddies" had plenty of dollars before 1878.
That the crime of the gold standars put cotton down to 6 cents in 1805.
That the primary money regulates prices.
That the people are dissatisfied.
That the people are dissatisfied.
That the capitalists, bankers, and businessmen steal all of our money.

GERMAN FIEWS OF OUR CONTEST.

GERMAN VIEWS OF OUR CONTEST. Comments of the Press on the Presidential Campaign.

Benius, Oct. 25 .- The progress of the Presilential campaign in the United States is watched here with the keenest interest, chiefly from a financial point of view. It is difficult, however, to get as yet, even from the leading newspapers which devote columns of space to the subject, an intelligent appreciation of the situation. Voluminous letters are received here by mail conveying to Germans the developments of the struggle in which so many millions of their countrymen are interested. but few of the newspapers here follow an inteiligent line of argument in discussing the questions of the campaign.

in which it embodies the general German notion of the situation.

The paper says it is a rare thing in the politi-cal history of the United States for the Democrats of the old school to stand solidly together, shoulder to shoulder, with their old Republican opponents to fight against the candidate of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan, and it is still more surprising to old observers of political campaigns to see the Democrats of the Eastern States standing up for McKinley. despite the fact that he is the apostle of a high protective tariff which they have combated

despite the fact that he is the apostle of a high protective tariff which they have combated for years. The Vessiache, quoting from the New York Handelszeitung in regard to the platform upon which Mr. Bryan is making his campaign, argues that neither the principle of the currency nor that of the tariff especially inspires Mr. Bryan and his followers, who, the paper says, simply strive to carry themselves along the old lines of belief that the spoils belong to the victors.

The article concludes by saying that neither the victory of McKinley nor the success of Bryan can altimately affect the economic novement in the United States, which depends upon causes far beyond the struggle which is now taking place between the greet, political parties of America. The paper also ridicules the rumors in the Envilsh newspapers, furnished by their biased American correspondents, and which have been reproduced here, that the situation in the United States is such at the present time that a very marrow issue could favolve civil war, and says that the Germans comprising a considerable part of the American copulace would at all elents accept the result of the election without the slightest dream of revolt against the voice of the majority as expressed by the suffrages of the people.

The Kreuz Zeitung is rather inclined to sup-

pority as expressed by the suffrages of the peo-pie.

The Kreuz Zeitung is rather inclined to sup-port Bryan against the sound-money men, and denies that his speeches can be construed as a menace of rebellion as his opponents have al-leged. The paper, however, condemns the Bryanite suggestions favoring repeal of the civil service reform enactments of Congress and concludes by saying that the Garman elec-tors in the United States seem to be again de-sirous to distinguish themselves as "the friends of their enemies, for that is what they do when they hold the stirrup for the Republi-cans to mount."

HANNA STANDS BY THE NEGRO. He Porces the Louislana Republicans to Come to a Harmontous Agreement.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The regular Republeans and sugar planters, or "Lily Whites," arrived at an amicable understanding yesterday. This was mainly brought about by a telegram from Chairman Hanna of the National ommittee to Messra. Herwig and Donnelly, Chairmen, respectively, of the regulars and sugar planters, that Capt. A. T. Wimberly, National Committeeman for Louisiana, represented the National Committee in all matters in dispute. The principal bone of contention has been the colored men. Capt. Wimberly from the first insisted that the colored man must be recognized, and in this he has been backed up by Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the National Committee, but the sugar planters persistently refused to in any way recognize the negro until vesterday. The regulars had placed in the field an electoral ticket containing placed in the field an electoral ticket containing the names of two coursed men, and this was the rock upon which the two factions have split. By the agreement, however, the angar manters finally agreed to support the regular kepublican electoral ticket, and in return the regulars take down their candidates in the First, Second, and Third Congress districts and agree to support the sugar planters' nominees.

They have issued a joint address to the electors of the State, which advises the voters of the surgement made, and instructs them how to vote in order to carry it out.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE See them and be convinced of their superiority.

CARPEIS. Lowest Prices.

Loag Credit. 98.

LET'S BEAT TAMMANY'S 35. TWENTY ANYHOW CAN BE REPT OUT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Why. 17 Out of 80 Were Kept at Home in

1894-What's the Matter with Leaving 26 Out of 35 in New York This Winter to Study the Carrency Question? Managers of the local Republican campaign say that their candidates for Assemblymen will be successful in at least twenty of the thirtyfive districts of the city and have declared their belie, in the possible success of the Republican candidates in a half dozen other districts. On the other hand, John C. Sheehan, the leader of Taminany Hall, asserts that the Republicans will be extrenely lucky if they carry eight districts. Mr. Sheehan concedes the election of Republican Assemblymen in the Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twentythird, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twentyninth, and Thirty-first districts. All the other listric's, he says, will return Tammany men. The present Republican representation in the Assembly from this city is eight-just the number that Sheehan is willing to admit the party will have in the next Legislature. One of the eight, however, is Charles S. Adler of the Eighth Assembly district, which is not neluded in Mr. Sheehan's estimate of Repubican districts. The Republican managers conthe party as they were last year, they ought to carry the Adler district, and there is no Tammany leader who has the temerity to say that the political situation in the present campaign is anywhere near so favorable to the Wigwam as was that of one year ago. The Tammany Hall ticket won last year by a plurality of 24,-000. The biggest estimate of a Tammany plurality this year is Sheehan's estimate of 30,000. It would be difficult to find any one willing to back the Shechan estimate with In fact, even bets are hard to get against McKinley carrying the city by 25,000 over Bryan.

This situation in the betting market, together with the confident assertions of the Republican leaders, based on what they consider fairly accurate canvasses, that McKinley is to arry the city by anywhere from 50,000 to 80, 000, accounts in great measure for the expectation that at least twenty Republican Assemblymen will be elected in this city.

In 1894, when Col. Strong carrie, the city for Mayor by a plurality of 45,000 over Grant, there were seventeen Republican Assemblymen chosen out of the thirty then allotted to
the city. Remembering the effect the Strong
vote had on the Assembly results two years
ago, the Republican leaders anticipate something of the same sort this year as a result of
the bir vote which will be polled for McKinley.
In the First Assembly district the Republicans have no bope of electing their candidate,
Arthur Pezold, over the veteran Fammany
legislator, Daniel E. Finn. Mr. Pezold, however is on the same ticket with Franklir Bartleit, candidate for Congress. It is believed
that Mr. Bartlett will carry the district, and in
so doing he ma carry Pezold along with him.
The National Democracy has a candidate,
Christian Ratheens.
William H. Kiltoy, the Republican candidate in the Second district, came within three
are four voices of carrying the district for Alderman in 1884. He expects to defeat Thomas J.
Barry, renominated by Tamesany. H.s expectations are based on severa things. First,
he has a large personal following outside of
political affiliations. Then all or nearly all of
the Italian and Jewish voters in the district,
who are very many, have declared their intention to vote the Republican ticket. Also there
is a bitter fight oetween the partisans of Patrick Diver and Nicholas Brown. So intense
is the harred of these factionists for each other
that it is stated that one side will simply devote itself on election day to an effort to defeat Barry, and by so doing discredit the other
side with the Tame any organization.

The resoluction of Assemblyman William H.
Leonard in the Third district is conceded by
the Republicans.

The Fourth district used to be the prize Tamthe city. Remembering the effect the Strong

The reslection of Assemblyman William H. Leonard in the Third district is conceded by the Republicans.

The Fourth district used to be the prize Tammany district of the city, but that was before the Hebrows became so many there. These Hebrows became so many there. These Hebrows, mostly garment workers, have size in the Hebrows became so many there. These Hebrows, mostly garment workers, have size the Hebrows, mostly garment workers, have size in the Hebrows became so many there. These Hebrows, mostly garment workers, have size the Hebrows, mostly garment workers, have size the Hebrows, mostly garment workers, have size the Would be, beyond all doubt, if the National Democrats had not nominated a candidate.

The Fifth is one of the districts conceded to the Republicans by Mr. Sh chan. The Republican candidate is Highlian Cott, son of the former Postmaster.

In t. e Sixth the fight is going to be a lively one. The Italian and Jewish voters are very many here and there is a good sprinkling of Germans in the district. Most of these will vote the straight Republican ticket. The Republicans have nominated John Palmieri a young Italian lawyer. The Tammany candidate is Timothy P. Sullivan, cousin of Senator "Dry Deliar" Sullivan, the Tamman I leader in the district. Senator Tim knowshe has a hard fight on his hands for Courin Tim and he is making a picturesque canvass for him. The National Bemocrats have a candidate who will not cut much of a figure.

The Republicans declare that they will elect Willi m C. Bay'er in the Sevet th over Faward W. Hart, Tammany, renominated. The race is expected to be a close one.

The nomination of Morris Rose by Tammany in the Eighth district is considered to have

Willi m C. Baxer in the Sever theorer Edward W. Hart. Tammany, renominated. The race is expected to be a close one.

The nomination of Morris Rose by Tammany in the Eighth district is considered to have made the redection of Charles S. Adler. Republican, certain. There is much opposition to Brose in his own organization and the Jewish voters who preponderate in the district are mostly going to vote the Republican ficket.

The election districts which compose the present Ninth district, gave a plurality of 7,000 to Mayor Strong in 1894. James F. Maccabe, Tammany, was elected Assemblyman there last year by a good plurality, but the Republicans are confident that John D. Blackburn their candidate, will be elected next Tuesday.

Otto Kemmer is again the Tammany candidate in the Tenth district. His Republican opponent is Jeremiah J. Suilivan, who exports to be carried to Abbany on the McKinley wave because the Germans, Hungarlans, and Bohemians in the clistrict are expected to vote the straight Republican ticket.

The success of the Tammany Hall candidates in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fliteenth districts, all on the west side, is practically conceiled by the Republicans, although it is thought that E. C. Lee, Republican, in the Eleventh, and Richard C. Van Horn because The McManus is out against Tammany this year with a candidate of his own, John J. Walsh.

In the Twelfth district the influence of Timothy J. Campbell, candidate for Congress, will be felt in favor of the Republican Assembly candidate, Rudalph Maas, and it is expected to elect him over his Tammany opponent, Joseph Scholum, In this district there are hundreds of feriper Tammany men who will vote the straight Republican licker. Maas is also the nominee of the National Democratio party.

Owing to the factional fight of the Republican in the Fourteenth district where C. C.

owing to the factional fight of the Republi-cans in the Fourteenth district where C. C. Wissemann, who is opposed to the regular or-ganization, got the place on the official ballot instead of W liam Lickmann, the Republi-cans despair of the election of their candidate. The Sixteenth is considered by the Republi-cans good fighting ground owing to the big number of conversions to McKinley reported. They are not sure, though, of electing their can-didate, William Vokel, over Assembly man Ben-lamin Hoffman, Tammany, who is up for re-election.

jamin Hoffman, Tammany, who is up for reelection.

The Seventeenth is one of the districts
which the Republicans declare they will certainly gain this year. Their candidate is D.
Frank Lloyd. The Tammany forces are divided. The regular Wiswam candidate is
John Aird Demosey. Another Tammany man,
ex-Assemblyman Daniel J. Glesson, is on the
National Democracy ticket an has the supnort of The McManus. The Republicans
came near winning there last year.

The Eighteenth igas house) district is conceited to Tammany, and little hope is expressed of defenting Assemblyman John P.
Corrigan, Tammany, in the Iwentieth, except
by Col. Jim Stewart, the Republican leader.
The Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twentythird are included in the Sheehan concession
to the Republicans.

The Ninestenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-first are included in the Sheehan concession to the Republicans the Sheehan concession to the Republicans thick there is a chance of the election of Abram Lewis in the Twenty-second, but the former Republican leader there. Thomas F. Easan, now training with John E. Milholland, is out assinst Lawis with a candidate of his own, and the Tammany candidate, Daniel D. Tooher, is endorsed by the National Democracy. It looks like Tooher.

There is instone hope for Henry Zweifel, Jr., the Republican candidate in the Twenty-fourth, and that ites in the disruption of Tammany through discontent with the leadership of Victor J. Do.Aling. There is a movement on feet to displace Dowling as leader and it may be accompaished by defeating Thomas J. Hayden, his candidate for the Assembly.

The election of Patrick H. Murphy in the Twenty-fifth, of Francis E. Laimbeer in the Twenty-seventh, and of Lawrence E. Brown in the Twenty-minth, all Republicans, is conceded by Tammany. The Pwonty-sixth is full of Bohemians who, it is said, will vote for McKinley into year. The Republicans have accordingly pomitisated a Bohemian, Frank Sayak, for Assemblyman, and say they will defeat the present Assemblyman, Patrick J. Andrews.

The redesection of Joseph i. Green, Tammany, in the Twenty-eighth, is conceded by the Republicans, who say, however, that they will reduce the Tammany majority there materially. The Thirtieth district elected a Republican Assemblyman two years ago and the Republi-cans expect to win with their candidate. Theo dure W. Briokner, this year. The small store



Topcoats hold the fancy of well dressed men; and their grip gets tighter and tighter.

We don't cut them extremely short-not all think alike, but we cut them off to suit the shortest taste; we make alterations as the high-class tailor does.

Medium weights in blacks; and in light colors, just now so much in vogue. Heavy weights and extra heavy,

ready when you're ready. Good coats as low as \$12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

keepers, the musicians, hundreds of whom re-side in the district, and the brewers will, it is said, vote the Republican ticket straight. The Thirty-first is conceded to the Republi-cans. The Thirty-second is fighting ground, it has been growing Republican and the deleat of Thomas F. Donnelly by Frederick Horn is predicted.

It has been growing Republican and the doleat of Thomas F. Donnelly by Frederick Horn is predicted.

Little Italy is in the Thirty-third district, and the Italians there, like those down town, are for sound money. There is trouble in the Tammany ranks owing to bad blood growing out of the turning down of Louis Davidson for renomination. James P. Degran, the Republican candidate, has been making a rattling canvass and is confident of success.

The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth districts, which comprise all of the city beyond the Harlem, are the districts of homes, and a great majority of the freeholders there are for sound money and McKinley in this election. There is a big German population in that territory, too, and it is said to be largely against Bryan and repudiation. Mr. Sheehan has not included either district in his concession to the Republicans, but he has hinted that both will give a majority for McKinley. The Republicans have claimed all along that they would, and that Philip Reinhard, in the Thirty-fourth and Douglas Natthewson in the Thirty-fifth, the Republican candidates, will both be sent to the Legislature.

Ex-Congressman Cutter Will Probably Go Down with Bryantem,

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25. There will be six tickets to be voted in New Jersey next week. The Republican, Bryan Democrats, Soundmoney Democrats, Prohibitionists, Socialist-Labor, and National Silver parties have nominated electoral tickets. The National silverites endorsed all the Bryan electors excepting Edwin A. Rayner, who failed to file an acceptance of his nomination with the Secretary of State. The Populists also endorsed the Bryan ticket, which contains the name of one Populist and of two other men who have strong Populat leaanings. Besides this the Bryanites and Populists have a fusion arrangement on Congressmen in three of the districts. consequently the Populists will have no dis-

trict ticket.

trict ticket.

The Republicans, Bryanites, and Prohibitionists have candidates in all of the eight Congress districts. The sound-money Democrats have nominated in all but the First and Fourth districts, having in the Fourth endorsed Congressman Mahlon Pliney, the Republican candidate.

The socialist-Labor party has candidates in all but the Fourth district. Eight of the counties this year elect Senators, who will vote for United States Senator Smith's successor, all of them elect Assemblymen, and eighteen of them elect Assemblymen, and eighteen of them elect Sheriffs and other county officers. The sound-money Democrats have made nominations for State and local offices in Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Union, and Somerset counties, All the nominations have been flied. The time The Socialist-Labor party has candidates in all but the Fourth district. Eight of the counties this year elect Senators, who will vote for United States Senator Smith's successor, all of them elect Sheriffs and other county officers. The sound-money Democrats have made nominations for State and local offices in Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Union, and Somerset counties. All the nominations have been fired. The time but the filing county poundations expired on

All the nominations have been fired. The time limit for fling county nominations expired on Friday.

The canvass in this State has been one-sided, excepting in the Fourth Congressional district, where Congressman Prinsy has pitted against him ex-Congressman American W. Cutler, an old-time Greenbacker. The Republican State Committeemen expect to carry New Jersey by between 40,000 and 50,000, but say that they committeemen expect to carry New Jersey by between 40,000 and 50,000, but say that they will not be surprised if the ninrality is nearly double those figures; besides they believe that all of the eight Republican Congressmen, who have been renominated, will be reflected by increased pluralities. The only doubtful district has been the Fourth, but within the past two weeks there has been a change that Indicates that even that home of the Populist and Greenbacker will turn down Bryan and Cut.er. In the estimates of pluralities by counties, Sussex, Tarren, and Hunterdon, all of which are in the Fourth district, are the only ones placed in the Bryan column. Morris sounty, the home of many New York business men, is looked to to overcome any plurality the other the home of many New York business men, is looked to to overcome any plurality the other three may give the Popocratic ormbination. Of the eight Senators, the Republicans ex-pect to elect seven, Warren county being con-sidered doubtful; but they have hopes of Mc-kinley and Hobart being able to save the Sen-ator.

ator.
No estimate has been made on the Assembly-men, further than that the Jouse will be Republican by a larger majority than last year.
The leaders of the sound-money Democrate expect t at Palmer and Buckner will get 20,000 votes in the State.

C. L. U. HEARS OF COERCION. Bryan Men Get It to "Investigate" Next

The Popocrats of the Central Labor Union ran that body again yesterday and practically bulldozed the delegates into appointing a partisan political committee over the protests of the Socialists and Republicans. The Committee on Visitors and Outside Communications brought in Edward King to make a speech. King was introduced as a well-known labor leader. Delegate Armstrong of Tectrical Workers

Union No. 3 secame suspicious and demanded the name of the organization King was supposed to represent and the subject he was to

the name of the organization King was supposed to represent and the subject he was to speak on.

"He is an ex-delegate of the Type Founders Union." said the Chairman, J. F. Maher of the Liberty Dawn Association.

"What is he going to speak about?"

"He'll tell you, himself."

"Trast win't do. said Armstrong. "We want no more stampeding of the Central Labor Union and no more political speeches."

Finally Armstrong was talked down and King began his speech. It was to the effect that charges that a number of employers had been trying to coerce their employees to vote a certain way had been investigated by a committee he represented, and that the committee could prove the charges, or believed they could.

"We want a committee from the Central Labor Union to assist us." he said, "as this is a non-partisan body."

"We?" shouted Delegate Edwards of the Hexagon Labor Club, "who are wo?"

The speake went on with his speech, but Edwards in-sisted. King finally replied, "I mean a committee from the Independent Bryan League, which is getting the a dryan and Sewall demonstration of workingn.co for Oct. 30. We expect to have Eugene V. Bels, James R. Sovereign, Mrs. Lease, and many other prominent neople to speak."

One or two Poperates said that a committee should be appointed to help investigate. Several delegates were on their feet in a moment to protest and a hubbub arese. It came out in the discussion that the "investigation" was regarding alleged efforts of employers to Intimidate their employees into joining the sound-money paradic on test. 31.

Delegate Armstroug, who first objected to King sueaking finally moved for the appointment of the committee. He said they would see what was in the matter. The motion was carried by a majority vote and Delegates Armstrong, Hand, Wolders, Johnson, and Lawrence were appointed. rence were appointed.

Another Big Meeting.

A sound-money mass meeting, under the auspices of the John Murray Mitchell Campaign Committee, will be held at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening. Judge Henry E. Howland will preside. The speakers will include Gen. Horace Forter, Major John Byrne, Fresident of the Democratic Sound-money League of America, Congressman John Murray Mitchell, Frederick Taylor, Capt. Jack Crawford, the poetscout, and Congressman Philip S. Low.

COMEDY OF THE CANVASS. HOW IT HAPPENS THAT THE BAT IS NEITHER MOUSE NOR BIRD.

Fable of a Frog Migration Told to an Audience Weary of Lee Fairchild's Chestauts-Young Mr. Perkins's Experience Betting on a Jumping Bean, "Once upon a time," said Lee Fairchild, the spellbinder, as the audience sat back to listen and to yell "Chestnuts!" at him, "once upon a time there was a great pond of water where lived thousands upon thousands of frogs. There were all sorts of frogs, great big fine ones, with musical voices, and middle-sized ones and little fellows with shrill pipes. Of course there was more or less envy in the freg kingdom. The little frogs and the middle-sized frogs all wished they were big frogs with musical volces; but on the whole the kingdom got along nicely until one day there came a great storm. Oh, this was a tremendous storm. It thundered and lightened and the wind blew a cyclone, just as if Bryan and Billy Seltzer were making speeches at the same time."

"Whoop! hooray!" howled the crowd, thinking it saw a point. A look of pain overspread the features of the spellbinder.

"P-l-e-a-s-e," he said, "please don't interrupt me," and the crowd looked tired and was quiet. "Well, as I was saying," he went on, in the most solemn way, "this storm came. It was such a storm that a river that flowed near by broke through its banks, and tons upon tons of mud were washed into this frog kingdom. The water that had been clear as crystal became muddy and slimy and nasty. Days and days passed and it didn't settle, and the fine big rogs with the musical voices all said: 'We'll leave this place. It is not fit for us to live in any longer. We'll go over to that pond a mile to the east, where the water is as clear as the water here used to be; where we can hold up our heads and feel proud again, and tell our friends to look at our beautiful home.'

"So all these big frogs got up on their hind legs and migrated to the new pond. They looked back after them, expecting to see all the little frogs following, but there were only a few. When they got to their new home they stood on the banks and called bank 'Come on, boys; come on; come out of the filth; come on to this new pond,' and all the little frogs that had stayed pond, and all the little frogs that and stayed behind hopped out on the banks of the muddy pond and hollered back in their strill voices, 'Oh, no. When you fellows are away it's our only opportunity to be heard.' And the name of one of these big frogs was Roswell P. Flower, and another was named Bourke Cockran, and another was named Jonn M. Palmer, and an-other was named —"

The crowd whooped things up here and he less 'em whoop.

Young Mr. Perkins was alone in his room at Republican National Headquarters. He was thinking, a very unusual thing for him to do

thinking, a very unusual thing for him to do aione. Prof. Williams had tried to induce him to go into a game of craps, but Perkins knew all about craps and wouldn't be induced. He was lonesome, and he went to the door and called the Professor and Hamlet, the watchman, in. "I wonder, Professor," said Perkins when they came: "I wonder."

"So do I," said the Professor amiably.

"Professor," said Perkins severely, "you atop it. It's a piece of impertinence on your part to wonder in the same room with me. I was just wondering, though, Professor, what in blazes people mean by intimating that I can be taken in at a bunco game?

The Professor snickered and winked at Hamlet, who sat over in the window. Just at that moment there came a knock at the door, and a nice young man blew in.

"Ah, Mr. Perkins, I believe," he said.

"That's me," said Mr. Perkins.

"Well, Pork, old man," said the young man, see what I picked up down the street here. Just look, now," and ne put a sheet of writing paper down on the desk. There was a circle on it drawn with pencil, in the centre of this circle he put two little three-cornered beans, one of thom was covered with tinfoli and the other with gilt. "Now, you see," said the young man, gliby, "you see these are what they call jumping beans. One is gold and the other is silver, and which ever one jumps out of the ring first wins, see? There, Look! Look! See?"

"You reporters seem to understand Gen. Osborne," said the tall, thin man as he walked into the wind department at national headquarters. "You laugh about the great care he takes of the postace stamps and poke fun at him because he makes the people who use them account for every one they get. He's practising that's what he's doing; just practising. For what? Why, didn't you know that he wanted to be Postmaster-General?"

"It's a horrible position," gasped the St. Paul man, "a horrible position. Why, I wouldn't be in that young man's shoes for a farm. Just

man, "a horrible position. why, I wouldn't be in that young man's shoes for a farm. Just think of it; having to be on both sides of the fence at once. Think of having to advocate law and order and honesty and anarchy and repudiation and riot all in the same breath. Just think of having to be a bat in politics."

"Why, I don't see how you coud call McClellan a bat?" said his friend.

"You don't?" said the St. Paul man. "Didn'a you ever go to school? Didn't you? Well, if you did, then you must remember that story in the First Reader about the bat. Don't you remember how the book says the ancients were puzzled to decide whether a lat is a bird or a beast? Then it goes on and tells a fable about a war that took place between the birds and the beasts. Every bird was on one side and every heast on the other. All except the bat. The bat wanted to be on the winning side, and it flew back and forth as the tide of battle changed. It whispered to the beasts that it was with em and it whispered to the beasts that it was with em and it whispered to the beasts that it was with em and it whispered to the beasts that it was with em and it whispered to the beasts that it was with em and it whispered to the beasts that it was with hem, and when it was all over neither side would have anything to do with the bat, and the bat has roamed the face of the earth since, neither mouse nor bird, and with not a friend anywhere. What a fate! I tell you it's sad, it's sad, and such a nice young man, too." and, and such a nice young man, too.

It was on a Broadway car. A party of three boarded it near the Fifth Avenue Hotel and one man pulled out a silver dollar and handed it to

man pulled out a silver dollar and handed it to
the conductor, saving as he did so, "Three."
The conductor banded back 35 cents change,
"Here," said the man who had paid the fares,
are you a Bryan man?"
"I am that," said the conductor, "and I'm
colog to vote for him."
"Well. I thought you were," said the man,
still holding out the change, "and I den't care it
you are, but I want to tell you that Bryan hasn's
heen elected yet, and dollars are worth a hundred cents until that time. Where's the rest of
my change?"
"Oh," said the conductor, and he counted out
four quarters and drouped them alongside the
thirty-five cents and started to walk away.
"T ere, that's a McKinley dollar," cherused
the whole party.
"Here, my friend," said the man with the
money, "I think you'd better study the money
question," and he handed back two quarters.
"Well, I'll be danged if I hadn't," said the
conductor.

conductor. "Ex-Senator Tom Creamer ain't quite as much in demand for spellbinding as he was," said a Tammany Hall man yesterday. "He was up in Tammany Hall man yesterday. "He was up in lawy belmour's district the other night making a speech, and he was trying to show that the Republican assertion that the Government cannot legislate value into currency is all rot. He was feeling around for a homely illustration that the boys could all understand, and after awhile he hit it. 'I know and you know, and we all know,' he said at last, 'that these Republican claims are all rot. Why, it was only a few years ago right here in our own town that we saw some of our distinguished. It was only a few years ago right here in our own town that we saw some of our distinguished and emine it critzens levisiate several millions out of a few railroad franchises. Why, talk about bud breaks, "said the Tammany man, "why, even the trolley cars up on the Hucklesherry road laughed at the crack, No, sirce, they'll be careful before they send out the ex-Senator to illustrate things again."

"Fools" snorred the orator at the single tax free ellver kindergarten Saturday night. "Fools!" he repeated. "They tell you the Government cannot make money out of what is will! That the people will not take the money that they make at its face value. Fools to believe them. They are liars. I hold here in my hand, fellow citizens, twenty ordinary copper pennies. For these twenty pennies I can buy copper enough to make \$2.00 in bennies. Are not these pennies good money? Does anybody assert that each and every one of them is not worth a calendar cent? Oh no, fellow citizens, there is nothing in their lying arguments. They are simply making da-tardly attacks on silver, the money of the Constitution." "Fools!" he repeated. "They tell you the Gov-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.